

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest
newspaper published in Kentucky.
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Sundays and holidays, at the rate of
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subscriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.

Orders have been received at the
Philadelphia navy yard for the immediate
equipment of the U. S. ship Jamestown.
She will be commanded by Capt. F. H.
Ellison, and bear the broad pennant of
Commodore Thomas Crabb, being destined
for the coast of Africa to relieve the
Constitution.

WASHINGTON Gossip.—The correspond-
ent of the New York Express has the fol-
lowing:

The rumor that the British and French
Governments had entered a remonstrance
against the acquisition of the United States
of the Sandwich Islands, is without founda-
tion. It is true, however, that there has
been a correspondence on the subject.—
The ministers referred to have asked what
are the intentions of the U. S. Government
in the matter. The interference of the
British Consul General at Honolulu will
not be approved by his own government.
The Central American expedition, under
the superintendence of Col. Kinney, of
Texas, is now the great theme of comment
in diplomatic and political circles. One
of the most prominent Senators expressed
his opinion in a half formed determination on
his part to resign and join the colonists.

I understand that quite a row is brewing
between Gen. Gadsden, our Minister to
Mexico, and the Administration. Mr.
Marcy, complains most bitterly of the total
inefficiency of Gen. G. as a diplomatic
agent, and wishes to rid the Administration
of his blunders by having him at once re-
called. This will not be done, but he will
probably be detailed for other service.
With the Mexican Government, too, he is
in bad odor, and they are anxious for his
recall.

The correspondence between Mr. Belmont,
our Minister at the Hague, and the
Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, relative to
the capture and detention of Capt. Gibson
by the Dutch Government, shows the fact
charged against Mr. Belmont that he was
representing Capt. Gibson's case most in-
favorably with his pen, while it can be shown
that he secretly counteracted all his efforts
by private representations to the authori-
ties.

The usually well informed correspond-
ent of the Philadelphia North American and
Gazette, records the following startling
speculations:

There is some conversation on a report
that a negotiation is in progress for the
transfer to France of all the British
possessions in the West Indies, as an equiv-
alent for the extraordinary exertions and
sacrifices which will be required of the
French in the Eastern war. The great
value of the allies is now. England can
furnish money, ships and material, but can-
not raise the troops. This negotiation is
said to be the special object of Lord Pal-
merston's mission to Paris. The policy
which dictates this important cession is un-
derstood to be this—the United States ap-
pear determined to annex all the West In-
dies. After the acquisition of Cuba and
Porto Rico, Hayti would naturally fall a
prey to its system of expansion. After
that the policy of the Republic would be
directed to the acquisition of Jamaica and
the other British Islands.

The home government has still ample
means to defend them; but her interests
require the continuance of peace with the
United States. Her manufactures would be
ruined were her supplies of American
cotton to be cut off for a single year, and
American grain in years of European scar-
city may be the only resource of the Brit-
ish population in case of a famine of fam-
ine. It would not be worth while to haz-
ard these vast interests by a naval war, for
the protection of distant island colonies,
which have long ceased to be profitable.

The commerce of France with the United
States is of secondary importance, and
would not be allowed to prelude the ac-
quisition or the defense of possessions so
flattering to the French pride, as the British
Islands in the West Indies. I give you
these as speculations, sent to members of
the government by close political observ-
ers in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1854.
Interesting from Washington—Cabinet
Rumors—Curious and Rich Developments.
—The change in the Cabinet originated
with Forney, who had received in a letter
from Buchanan, an assurance that "any
step he, in confidence, might take to get
Marcy out of the Cabinet, would meet with
his approval." This letter, which was
shown among the others to Cushing, and
it also contained the assurances of his
(Buchanan's) early retirement to private
life, and a censure on Sikes.

The particulars of this letter got to the
ears of Marcy, in spite of the cautious se-
crecy attendant upon all the diplomatic ac-
tivity of Forney. Marcy made known these
facts to certain members of the Cab-
inet, and they in turn gave them to Pierce.
It soon got abroad that Marcy would re-
sign for London, to be succeeded by Buch-
anan. Your paper, I think, has given the
most intelligent of this bit of news.
To get popular feeling in its favor, Forney
wrote to his confidential friends of the press
and solicited their aid in the matter, as did
also Cushing. Forney taking care to re-
serve each letter or article as it came to his
hands for ulterior purposes.

Now the story runs that Forney, at the
supposed proper time, called upon the
President with his documents and com-
menced proving to the President the un-
popularity of Marcy, and the necessity for
an immediate change. Pierce took the
extracts or letters, turned them over one
by one, and before they had all been ex-
amined, Marcy entered the President's
room. Pierce, in his bland manner, handed
over the documents to Marcy, who, tak-
ing them, inquired "what they were?"
"Evidence," said the President, "so I am
informed, of your unpopularity with the
people, for the office of Secretary of State."
—which Mr. Marcy followed up with the
remark—"as written and procured and pub-
lished by request of a person not far from
your side." The extracts were returned
to Forney, who left the room, having been
caught in his own trap.

About this time appeared in sundry pa-
pers throughout the Union, severe reflec-
tions upon other members of the Cabinet;
which, upon comparison, were shown to
have been written by the same pen that
made Marcy's removal necessary. Cus-
hing and Forney are supposed external; and
general in this impression, that Cushing
has not a friend in the Cabinet left him.
There is not the slightest foundation for
Marcy's resignation, and no hope that
Cushing can be gotten clear of.—N. York
Herald.

Naturalization Law.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS.

In the U. S. Senate, December 11, 1854,
on the subject of Naturalization.

Mr. ADAMS, in pursuance of previous no-
tice, asked and obtained leave to introduce
the following bill; which was read a first
time.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after
the passage of this act, no alien shall be
admitted to become a citizen of the United
States, unless he shall, at the time of his
application, be admitted, declare and prove,
to the satisfaction of the court having
jurisdiction of the case, that he has re-
sided in the United States twenty-one years
at least; provided that any alien who may
be a resident of the United States at the
date of the passage of this act, shall be en-
titled to all the benefits of the third con-
dition specified in the first section of the act
approved April 24, 1802, of which this act
is amendatory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
so much of the third condition specified in
the first section of the act approved April
24, 1802, entitled "An act to establish a
uniform rule of naturalization, and to re-
peal the acts heretofore passed on that sub-
ject," as conflicts with the first section of
this act, be and the same is hereby re-
pealed.

Mr. Adams: Mr. President, I move that
the bill be read a second time with a view
to reference, and upon that motion I ask
the indulgence of the Senate while I explain
the provisions of the bill, and give the rea-
sons which have induced me to offer it. I
am aware that this is not the usual course
of proceeding—yet it is in order, and I
know myself liable to misconception. I
only ask that my remarks may go to the
country with the introduction of the bill.

The bill proposes a change in our natu-
ralization laws to this extent, in lieu of five
years the alien must reside in the United
States twenty-one years; but the change
is entirely prospective. All foreigners who
may be inhabitants of the United States at
the time of the passage of the law, will be
entitled to naturalization, according to the
laws now in force; those only who may
come after that period will be affected by it.
I would desire to man of any privi-
lege or immunity secured by the Constitu-
tion and laws of the country, nor would I
imply or abridge any prospective rights
promised by existing laws. But sir, self-
preservation is said to be not only the
highest duty of man to himself and his
Creator, but one above law. The same
rule applies with equal force to govern-
ments. If this position be true, the inquiry
arises, is the country in danger from an
excess of foreign population, either immu-
nate or naturalized? In order to give the
country a view of the whole subject, I here
present a table showing the increase of
population for the last fifty years, the prob-
able increase by the same ratio for the next
century, as well as the amount of im-
migration to this country for a series of
years.

Increase of population in the United States for fifty years.

Year	Population	Immigrants
1800	3,305,925	12,866,020
1810	7,239,814	17,068,543
1820	9,638,121	23,191,873

Decennial increase per centum.

From 1800 to 1810	36.45
From 1810 to 1820	33.35
From 1820 to 1830	33.20
From 1830 to 1840	32.67
From 1840 to 1850	35.87

The population in the year 1800 being
3,305,925, and the year 1850, 23,171,876,
the increase has been 437 per centum on
the population of 1800, calculating the
same ratio of increase for the next fifty
years, our population in the year 1900
would be 101,349,408, and in the year
1950, it would reach, if the same increase
is continued, 442,907,296.

Arrivals of Foreigners in the U. States.

From 1800 to 1810	70,000
From 1810 to 1820	114,000
From 1820 to 1830	135,086
From 1830 to 1840	579,368
From 1840 to September 1850	1,677,330

Total to September 30, 1850 2,576,084

From September 30, 1850, to Jan-
uary 1, 1852 439,437

From January 1, 1852 to Janu-
ary 1, 1854 372,725

From January 1, 1854, to Janu-
ary 1, 1855 368,643

From September, 1850, to Janu-
ary 1, 1854 1,118,805

Total Foreign paupers for 1850, 13,437.

Thus you will see, that if we should
preserve the Union, this entire continent
will be necessary for the wants of our
descendants one hundred years hence, with-
out the addition of foreigners. I then ask
every American, whether native-born or
adopted, if it is not our duty to preserve
this fair heritage for the use of our children,
and not lavish it on those who had no
share in either achieving our independence,
maintaining our free institutions, or devel-
oping the resources of this happy and pros-
perous country. True, sir, we have a vast
unoccupied territory yet it is being settled
and populated with a rapidity which seems
almost fabulous. By ordinary increase of
population during the next fifty years, we
shall have no more room than will be ne-
cessary for the use of the then inhabitants.
But, sir, when we look to the fact that,
from 1800 to 1850, the arrival of foreign-
ers in the United States was seventy
thousand, and now they are over 400,
000 per annum—estimate the constantly
augmenting number of immigrants with
their probable increase for a few years, and
it becomes alarming. If these were the
only consequences involved, I should have
felt it my duty to offer the bill under con-
sideration; but sir, the political destiny of
this country is one of higher moment; the
true danger lies in the improper use of the
ballot-box. I ask Senators to cast their
eyes over this country and see the number
of foreigners, (who obtain the right of citi-
zenship to the polls,) controlled frequently by
a single mind, selecting for us our most
important officers. See the riots and mobs
in our cities—look at their protest, on your
Journals, against the passage of laws to
secure to our citizens the right of self-gov-
ernment; then see them hang in effigy an
American Senator, for having the honesty
and independence to mete out equal justice
to all sections of this Confederacy; see
the organization of a party known as the
German Protectionist Republican Party,
whose avowed object, among other things,
is to abolish the Sabbath, that holy day of
rest, a day cherished, loved, and revered,
not only by all true Christians, but by the
toiling, laboring millions throughout Christen-
dom—and then tell me if you do not see
danger. If this be the case, it is apparent,
is it not the duty of every patriot and states-
man to lay aside personal and party con-
siderations, and apply the remedy if there
be one, legitimately within our reach?—
When the present naturalization law was
passed, the annual immigration, as I have
shown, was about seven thousand. They
were bold and enterprising men, dispersed
throughout the country, and soon became

familiar with our government and laws, as
they still do in the South. This is not the
case now in the North and the Northwest.
They come to the northern States at the
rate of nearly half a million a year; they
come in communities of hundreds and
thousands. Many remain in your cities
and become servants and waiters; others,
more enterprising, go to the Western States
and settle upon neighborhoods and coun-
ties—never learn our language, but retain their
mother tongue; they have but little inter-
course with Americans, and are consequent-
ly, many years in learning the genius and
structure of our government. Many, I
admit, come here with intelligence and pa-
triotism sufficient to have elected franchise
reposed in them even in less time
than is now required. So with regard to
minors. Many young men from eighteen
to twenty-one would vote as intelligently
and judiciously as others at fifty, but we
cannot discriminate. We must legislate
for classes. If we adopt this rule, we shall
have but little difficulty in arriving at the
conclusion, that the terms of this bill are
sufficiently liberal for the safety of the
country. Some will be excluded for long—
many admitted to soon. Men born,
educated, and educated under the monarchi-
cal government, taught to believe in the di-
vine right of sovereigns to give law and
rule, cannot unlearn in a day the education
of their lives, and if this were possible,
an alien has much to learn of the charac-
ter of this government before he should
approach the ballot-box. Our govern-
ment is a complex one of State and
Federal power—all power emanating from
the people governed by their laws, man,
woman, and child in this broad land are
like that of others, complicated in theory,
yet in practice simple and harmonious, se-
curing to the high and the humble, the rich
and the poor, a perfect equality of rights,
dispensing its blessings without favor or
partiality from the Atlantic to the Pacific
—blessings enjoyed by no other people
known in the history of the world, and
which it is the highest duty of every states-
man to preserve unimpaired. Then, sir,
if I am right in this, should I not be
glad to see this bill passed, so that for-
eigners should become acquainted with our
institutions before they are allowed to
vote, and five years was the proper time
for that purpose in 1802, twenty-one years
is not too long a period now.

I have attempted to present a brief view
of the subject without giving extreme cases
or intentionally exaggerating facts or con-
sequences. I believe public opinion de-
mands the change proposed, and what is
more important, I believe the safety of the
government and the preservation of our
institutions requires it. I said in the com-
mencement of my remarks, that I knew
myself to be liable to misconception; that
liberty arises first from the success in the
late elections, of a new party in this
country, and next from a disposition upon
the part of some people to attribute im-
proper motives to all others but themselves.
Now, sir, I say that I do not belong to the
"Know Nothing" organization nor any other
order of the kind. I do not now, nor
have I ever belonged to any secret society,
or association that had a secret, nor has
that party or its successes any influence
on my course upon this question, unless it
is to the extent of encouraging me to be-
lieve that this or some similar bill will pass
at the present or next session of Congress.
In order to show my views on the subject
before the late elections, I will read from
some remarks I made on the homestead bill
on the 19th of April last, when the
Know Nothings had won but few, if any
battles, when it was believed to be an im-
portant and short-lived party. Upon
the amendment offered by the Senator from
Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) I said:

"But, sir, the proposition of the Senator
from Ohio, is that you shall not only tax
one portion of the people for the benefit of
another, but that you shall tax the native
born and adopted citizens of this country,
for the benefit of foreigners; that you
shall, by this bill, to every man may
reside without the limits of the United
States, if he will come here, that your citi-
zens shall be taxed to the value of one
hundred and sixty acres, and a bounty of
that amount of land bestowed upon him.
To that I am opposed.

"I have no hostility against foreigners.
My friend from Iowa, the other day on a
collateral issue, on a question which came
before the Senate, remarked that I had de-
serted him, and those who act with him,
on this bill. Sir, I am not conscious that
I have ever favored the bill, or the principle
of the bill; therefore I am not a deserter
from it. I think, if we will cast our
eyes around us, we shall see that the time
has passed when it was necessary to hold
out inducements to individuals to emigrate
to this country."

"Have you not seen, sir, within the last
few months, petitions presented here and
laid upon your table, remonstrating, in the
name of foreigners, against the action of
this body? Not content with that, have
you not learned through the public news-
papers, that a mob of foreigners, under the
style of foreigners, assembled together,
and hanged in effigy an honorable member
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portant, if not a vital question. If the
act indicates anything, or has any signifi-
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men, the individual referred to, the chair-
man of the Committee on Territories (Mr.
Dowd), ought to be hung by the neck until
he is dead; and for what, sir? For doing
his duty to the Constitution, to his oath,
and to his country. I ask Senators, if
they do not see indications in this, of a
combination in returning the notions of
the olden county, which shows that it
is necessary, when we should care to
hold out any further inducements. What
do we need of further immigration from
other countries? We have a sufficient
population to protect ourselves against all
the world. We have a sufficient popula-
tion to settle every portion of our country
which it is necessary to settle. For the
purpose of a free and happy government,
we have a sufficient population."

"Sir, the time has come, if combinations
are formed, if separate distinctions kept up
by those who think proper to adopt this as
their country, when we should care to
tax our own citizens for their own benefit.
These circumstances may not weigh with
others; with me they have their influence."

"Mr. President, I hope I will not be con-
sidered unkind or unfriendly to foreigners.
I showed my regard for them during the
present session, when they were denounced
in this body for alleged mobs in the Bed-
ford affair."

"I repeat, sir, that I am not opposed to
foreigners, but have briefly stated my opin-
ions as to the true future policy of this
government."

My remarks on the Bedini resolutions
made before I had ever heard the name
of the Know-Nothing party. Thus it
will be seen that my judgment on this
subject was formed independent of this
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which I formed my opinions gave rise and
success to that organization; and the prin-

ciples set forth in the remarks I have
made are the same that are contained in this
bill, except that twenty-one years' resi-
dence is substituted for an entire repeal.
Reflection, and further examination of the
subject, has produced the change indicated
by the bill. When I learned the indignity
offered to Senator Douglas by a German
mob, I determined to introduce this bill.
Since I gave notice of my intention to in-
troduce it, I have been frequently asked if
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I cannot say, as I do not know their prin-
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in preference to adopted, qualifications,
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in preference to the bad man, of whatever
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man, woman, and child in this broad land
are like that of others, complicated in theory,
yet in practice simple and harmonious, se-
curing to the high and the humble, the rich
and the poor, a perfect equality of rights,
dispensing its blessings without favor or
partiality from the Atlantic to the Pacific
—blessings enjoyed by no other people
known in the history of the world, and
which it is the highest duty of every states-
man to preserve unimpaired. Then, sir,
if I am right in this, should I not be
glad to see this bill passed, so that for-
eigners should become acquainted with our
institutions before they are allowed to
vote, and five years was the proper time
for that purpose in 1802, twenty-one years
is not too long a period now.

I have attempted to present a brief view
of the subject without giving extreme cases
or intentionally exaggerating facts or con-
sequences. I believe public opinion de-
mands the change proposed, and what is
more important, I believe the safety of the
government and the preservation of our
institutions requires it. I said in the com-
mencement of my remarks, that I knew
myself to be liable to misconception; that
liberty arises first from the success in the
late elections, of a new party in this
country, and next from a disposition upon
the part of some people to attribute im-
proper motives to all others but themselves.
Now, sir, I say that I do not belong to the
"Know Nothing" organization nor any other
order of the kind. I do not now, nor
have I ever belonged to any secret society,
or association that had a secret, nor has
that party or its successes any influence
on my course upon this question, unless it
is to the extent of encouraging me to be-
lieve that this or some similar bill will pass
at the present or next session of Congress.
In order to show my views on the subject
before the late elections, I will read from
some remarks I made on the homestead bill
on the 19th of April last, when the
Know Nothings had won but few, if any
battles, when it was believed to be an im-
portant and short-lived party. Upon
the amendment offered by the Senator from
Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) I said:

"But, sir, the proposition of the Senator
from Ohio, is that you shall not only tax
one portion of the people for the benefit of
another, but that you shall tax the native
born and adopted citizens of this country,
for the benefit of foreigners; that you
shall, by this bill, to every man may
reside without the limits of the United
States, if he will come here, that your citi-
zens shall be taxed to the value of one
hundred and sixty acres, and a bounty of
that amount of land bestowed upon him.
To that I am opposed.

"I have no hostility against foreigners.
My friend from Iowa, the other day on a
collateral issue, on a question which came
before the Senate, remarked that I had de-
serted him, and those who act with him,
on this bill. Sir, I am not conscious that
I have ever favored the bill, or the principle
of the bill; therefore I am not a deserter
from it. I think, if we will cast our
eyes around us, we shall see that the time
has passed when it was necessary to hold
out inducements to individuals to emigrate
to this country."

"Have you not seen, sir, within the last
few months, petitions presented here and
laid upon your table, remonstrating, in the
name of foreigners, against the action of
this body? Not content with that, have
you not learned through the public news-
papers, that a mob of foreigners, under the
style of foreigners, assembled together,
and hanged in effigy an honorable member
of this body? It was believed to be an im-
portant, if not a vital question. If the
act indicates anything, or has any signifi-
cance, it is, that in the estimation of those
men, the individual referred to, the chair-
man of the Committee on Territories (Mr.
Dowd), ought to be hung by the neck until
he is dead; and for what, sir? For doing
his duty to the Constitution, to his oath,
and to his country. I ask Senators, if
they do not see indications in this, of a
combination in returning the notions of
the olden county, which shows that it
is necessary, when we should care to
hold out any further inducements. What
do we need of further immigration from
other countries? We have a sufficient
population to protect ourselves against all
the world. We have a sufficient popula-
tion to settle every portion of our country
which it is necessary to settle. For the
purpose of a free and happy government,
we have a sufficient population."

"Sir, the time has come, if combinations
are formed, if separate distinctions kept up
by those who think proper to adopt this as
their country, when we should care to
tax our own citizens for their own benefit.
These circumstances may not weigh with
others; with me they have their influence."

"Mr. President, I hope I will not be con-
sidered unkind or unfriendly to foreigners.
I showed my regard for them during the
present session, when they were denounced
in this body for alleged mobs in the Bed-
ford affair."

"I repeat, sir, that I am not opposed to
foreigners, but have briefly stated my opin-
ions as to the true future policy of this
government."

My remarks on the Bedini resolutions
made before I had ever heard the name
of the Know-Nothing party. Thus it
will be seen that my judgment on this
subject was formed independent of this
subject, or rather the circumstances upon
which I formed my opinions gave rise and
success to that organization; and the prin-

Counting-House Calendar.

Jan	1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1
Jan	2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2
Jan	3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3
Jan	4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4
Jan	5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5
Jan	6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6
Jan	7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7
Jan	8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8
Jan	9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9
Jan	10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10
Jan	11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11
Jan	12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12
Jan	13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13
Jan	14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14
Jan	15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15
Jan	16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16
Jan	17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17
Jan	18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18
Jan	19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19
Jan	20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20
Jan	21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21
Jan	22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22
Jan	23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23
Jan	24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24
Jan	25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25
Jan	26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26
Jan	27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27
Jan	28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28
Jan	29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29
Jan	30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30
Jan	31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31

